#### THE L. A. KINSEY, CO. CAPITAL \$25,000-FULL PAID.

#### - DEALERS -Chicago Grain and Provisions, New York Stocks.

BRANCH-10 West Teath St., Anderson, Ind. Long Distance Telephone 1975. 11 and 13 WEST PEARL STREET.

## LOSSES IN STOCK LIST

SMALLER VOLUME OF BUSINESS AND TENDENCY LOWER.

Depressed Mercantile Conditions Abroad Reflected on the Home Market-Local Business Dull and Light.

At New York vesteroay money on call was steady at 4@6 per cent.; last loan, 5 per cent.; closed, offered at 4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper nominally 7@9 per

Sterling exchange was steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at \$4.84@4.84% for demand and \$4.82\\alpha 4.82\\ for sixty days; posted rates, \$4.8374.84% and \$4.8574.86; com-

mercial bills, \$4.81%@4.82. Bar silver, 66%c; silver certificates, 66%@ 67c. At London bar silver closed at 20%d

Total sales of stocks were 212,701 shares, including: American Tobacco, 7,800; Amer-Ican Sugar, 57,009; Burnington, 11,700; Chicago Gas, 900; General Electric, 5,500; Louisville & Nashville, 11,600; Manhattan, 13,100; Missouri Pacific, 3,800; Reading, 8,000; Northwest, 3,900; Rock Island, 4,000; St. Paul, 28,300; Western Union, 3,900. Silver certificates, \$5,000.

On a slightly diminished volume of business yesterday the New York stock market was feverish, with a decided lack of the snap that had characterized the previous day's operations. Realizations were persistent and London was an appreciable factor, selling for both accounts. The attitude of the foreign dealers is governed by the possible political crisis in the Levant. by apprehension of increasing firmness in the London money market and by the depressed mercantile conditions and radical railroad rate cutting in this country. The lower quotations cabled for Americans were also partly based on the unfavorable character of some of the current traffic returns. The initial declines were frac-tional and after a brief interval the market

Government bonds bonds dull.			2022	State
The following table,	prep	ared	by I	. W.
Louis, Room 13, Board range of quotations:	01 T	rade,	show	s the
	en- H	ligh-	Low-	Clos-
91			est.	
	ADDITION			was a second
Adams Express		****	****	
Alton & Terre Haute.		****	****	54
American Express		2222	2227	
Atchison	111/8	111/4	111/8	
Baltimore & Ohio	12	123%		
Canada Pactic				57%
Canada Southern	45	451/4	45	451/4
Central Pacific				131/2
Chespeake & Ohio	13%	135%	13%	13%
Chicago & Alton		****	****	150
C., B. & Q	63	6376	62%	6314
C. & E. I. pref			****	90
Chicago Gas	57%	581/2	57%	575%
C., C., C. & St. L	2414	2416	24	2414
Cotton Oil	91/4	91/2	95%	91/2
Delaware & Hudson				121
D., L. & W		100 CU	****	155
Edison Gen. Elec	9514	2614	2534	25%
Erie		1256	1252	1236
Erie first preferred		1272	1272	2816
Fort Wayne	****			145
Great Northern pref	****	2.5		112
Hocking Valley	1000	****	100000	15
Hocking vaney	****	****		
Illinos Central	****	****		871/2
Lake Erie & W	****	****	****	1584
Lake Erie & W. pref.	1111	20000	-2127	63%
Lake Shore	144%	140	1441/4	
Lead Trust	21	21	21	21
Leather Trust pref	2211	22.50	2255	485/8
Louisville & Nashville.		40	391/4	391/2
Louis. & New Albany.		****	2225	2
Manhattan	80%	82%	8014	
Michean Central				90

Hehgan Central ..... 1814 1914 1814 1814 New York Central... 92 5-72 98% New York Central.... 92% 92% 92% orthern Pacific ..... Northern Pacific pref. ... 97 97% 96% Northwestern pref. ... Pacific Mail ... 18% 19% 18% Peorla, D. & E. ... Tenn. Coal and Iron... Pullman Palace ...... 8 9 U. S. Express Wab., St. L. & P. Wab., St. L. & P. pref 13% 13% 13% S. Express Wells-Fargo Express . .... 791/8 791/8 781/2 Tobacco pref......

U. S. Fours, new, coup .... .... 11545 Thursday's Bank Clearings. At Chicago-Clearings, \$13,120,936. Money firm;

U. S. Fours, reg..... ... ... 1051/2

S. Fours, coup..... ... ... 1057 S. Fours, new, reg.. ... 115

At Chicago—Clearings, \$13,129,836. Money firm; on call, 667 per cent., on time, 7 per cent. New York exchange, \$1.36 discount. Foreign exchange stendy; demand, \$4.844, sixty days, \$4.824.

At Baltimore—Clearings, \$2.254,459; balances, At Philadelphia-Clearings, \$19,324,535; balances, At New Orleans—Clearings, \$924.707. At St. Louis—Clearings, \$3,468,379; balances,

At New York-Clearings, \$80,987,749; balances, Boston-Clearings, \$12,733,434; balances, At Cincinnati-Clearings, \$1,805,300.

### LOCAL GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Trade Less Active Yesterday, with

Few Changes in Values. prices easy. Poultry, eggs and butter are all Eastern markets are dull and prices easier. The tay and flour markets are dull and prices weak at quotations. The seed market shows more activity, prices ruling about the same. On Commission row there are no new features except that choice peaches are not in as large supply, and prices are some better. All descriptions of vegetables are selling at low fluggrees.

Best brands charcoai tin, IC, 10x14, 14x20, 12x12, \$5.3006; IX, 10x14, 14x20, 12x1 weaker than in the early part of the week. Eastern markets are dull and prices easier. The day and flour markets are dull and prices weak

vegetables are selling at low flugures. Note de-clines in leather market, which rules weak.

The local grain market is dull, and prices more steady. Wheat and corn are unchanged. Oats are weaker. Track bids on the several cereals C. are weaker. Track bids on the several cereals ruled yesterday as follows:

Wheat—No. 2 red. 57c: No. 3 red. 48@5le; No. 4 red. 40943c; wagon wheat, 57c.

Corn—No. 1 white, 21½c; No. 2 white, 21½c; No. 3 white, 21½c; No. 2 white mixed, 21c; No. 3 white mixed, 21c; No. 3 yellow, 21c; No. 2 mixed, 21c; No. 3 mixed, 21c; No. 3 mixed, 21c; No. 2 mixed, 21c; No. 3 mixed, 21c; No. 3 mixed, 21c; No. 3 mixed, 21c; No. 2 mixed, 21c; No. 3 mixed, 21c; ear corn, 19c.
Oats-Old No. 2 white, 22c; No. 3 white, 21c;
No. 2 mixed, 18c; No. 2 mixed, 17c; new No. 2
white, 18c; No. 2 mixed, 15c,
Hay-No. 1 timothy, \$3@10; No. 2 timothy, \$7@8;
new timothy, \$3@9; new prairie, \$3@6.

Poultry and Other Produce.

(Prices paid by shippers.) Poultry—Hens, 7c; springs, 7c; cocks, 3c; turkey hens, 8c; toms, 7c; ducks, 6c; geese, 40c each for full feathered, 30c for plucked.
Butter—Country, 5c; choice, 7%c.
Eggs—Shippers paying 26210c. Peathers-Prime geese, 30c per lb; prime duck,

25c per ib.

Beeswax-30c for yellow: 25c for dark.

Wool-Medium unwashed, 12c: fine merine, unwashed, 10c tub-washed, 20@23c; burry and unmerchantable, 5c less. HIDES, TALLOW, ETC.

Green-salted hides-No. 1, 4%c; No. 2, 4c; No. 1 calf, 64c; No. 2 calf, 5c.
Green Hiles—No. 1, 4c; No. 2, 4c; No.
Grease—White, 34c; yellow, 34c; brown, 24c.
Tallow—No. 1, 25c; No. 2, 2c.
Bones—Dry, \$12@13 per ton.

### THE JOBBING TRADE.

(The quotations given below are the selling prices of the wholesafe dealers.) Canned Goods. Peaches-Standard 3-lb, \$1,5001.75; 3-lb sec- got back hor ands, \$101.10; 3-lb pie, 750,500; California cheerfulness.

standard, \$1.75@2; California seconds, \$1.40@1.50. Miscellaneous—Blackberries, 2-lb, 65@70c; raspberries, 2-lb, 90@95c; pineappie, standard, 2-lb, 90@95c; choice, \$2@2.50; cove oysters, 1-lb, full weight, \$1.80@1.70; light, 60@55c; string beans, 70@90c; Lima beans, \$1.10@1.20; peas, marrowfats, \$5c@81.10; early June, 90c@\$1.10; lobsters, \$1.85@2; red cherries, 90c@\$1; strawberries, 90@96c; salmon, 1-lb, \$1.10@1.20; 3-lb tometoes, 75@85c.

Candles and Nuts. Candles-Stick, 6½c per lb; common mixed, 5½c per lb; G. A. R. mixed, 7c; Banner stick, 10c; cream mixed, 9c; old-time mixed, 7%c. Nuts-Soft-shelled almonds, 12@16c, English walnuts, 12c; Brazil nuts, 19c; filberts, 11c; pea-nuts, roasted, 6@7c; mixed nuts, 11@12c.

Coal and Coke. The following are the prices on coal and coke, retailed in this market: as retailed in this market:
Anthracite coal, \$7 per ton; Pittsburg lump, \$4; Brazil block, \$5; Winifrede lump, \$4; Jackson lump, \$4; Greene county lump, \$2.75; Paragon lump, \$2.75; Greene county nut, \$2.50; Blossburg ccal, \$4.50; crushed coke, \$3.25 per 15 bu; lump ccke, \$2.75; foundry coke, \$6 per ton.

Drugs. Alcohol, \$2.3962.50; asafetida, 25630c; alum, 2½ 6-te; campnor, 50655c; concineal, 50655c; chloroform, 65670c; copperas, bris, 35640c; cream tartar, pure, 30632c; indigo, 65636c; licorice, Calab., genuine, 30640c; magnesia, carb., 2-oz, 25635c; morphine, P. & W., per oz, \$1.7562; madder, 146 16c; oil, castor, per gal, \$86990c; oil, bergamot, per lb, \$2.75; opiam, \$2.5062.75; quinine, P. & W., per oz, 39642c; balsam ropaiba, 50650c; soap, castile, Fr., 12616c; soda, bicarb, 1½6c; saltpeter, \$6 14c; turpentine, 30635c; glycerine, 19612c; lodide totassium, \$262.10; bromide potassium, 50652c; cblorate potash, 20c; borax, 12614c; cinchonida, 12615c; carboile acid, 25627c.

Oils-Linseed, 32624c per gal; coal oil, legal test, 7614c; bank, 40c; best straits, 50c; Labrador, 60c; West Virginia lubricating, 20630c; miners', 45c; lard oils, winter-strained in bris, 60c per gal; in half-bris, 3c per gal extra. Alcohol, \$2.39@2.50; asafetida, 25@30c; alum, 21/2

Dry Goods. Bleachel Sheetings—Androscoggin, L, 6c; Berkeley, No. 60, 8c; Capot, 6%c; Capital, 5c; Cumberland, 6c; Dwight Anchor, 7%c; Fruit of the Loom, 6%c; Farwell, 6c; Fitchville, 5%c; Full Width, 5%c; Gilt Edge, 4%c; Gilded Age, 4%c; Hill, 6%c; Hope, 5%c; Linwood, 6%c; Lonsdale, 6%c; Peabody, 4%c; Pride of the West, 10%c; Ten Strike, 5%c; Pepperell, 9-4, 15%c; Pepperell, 10, 4, 15%c; Pepperell, perell, 10-4, 17c; Androscoggin, 3-4, 16c; Androscoggin, 10-4, 18c.

Brown Sheetings—Atlantic A, 6c; Argyle, 5c; Boott C, 5c; Buck's Head, 5½c; Chiton CCC, 5½c; Constitution, 40-inch, 6½c; Carlisle, 40-inch, 7½c; Irwight's Star, 7½c; Great Falls E, 6c; Great Falls J, 4½c; Hill Fine, 5½c; Indian Head, 6c; Pepperell R, 5½c; Pepperell, 2-4, 14c; Androscoggin, 3-4, 15c; Androscoggin, 10-4, 17c.

Prints—Ailen dress styles, 4½c; Allen's staples, 1½c; Allen's robes, 5c; American indigo, 4c, Arnold I.L.C, 6½c; Cocheco fancy, 5c; Cocheco madders, 4½c; Hamilton fancy, 5c; Merrimac plaks and purples, 5½c; Pacific fancy, 5c; Simpson's oil finish, 6c; Simpson's grays, 5c; Simpson's mournings, 5c; American shirting, 3½c. perell, 10-4, 17c; Androscoggin, 9-4, 16c; Andros-Ginghams-Amoskeag staples, 5c; Amoskeag Persian dress, 6c; Bates Warwick, dress, 5%c Lancaster, 5c; Lancaster Normandies, 6c; Whit-tenton Heather, 6c; Calcutta dress styles, 4%c. Kid-finished Cambries-Edwards, 35c; Warren, Ald-Innished Cambries-Edwards, 3%c; Warren, 3%c; Slater, 3%c; Genesee, 3%c.

Grain Eags-Amoskeag, \$11.50; American, \$11.50; Franklinville, \$12.50; Harmony, \$11; Stark, \$14.50.

Tickings-Amoskeag ACA, 10½c; Conestoga BF, 12½c; Corilis 140, 9½c; Cordis FT, 10c; Cordis ACE, 11½c; Hamilton awnings, 9c; Kimono fancy, 17c; Lenox fancy, 18c; Methuen AA, 10c; Ockland AF, 5%c; Portroporth, 10%c. dis ACE, 11½c; Hammer, 18c; Methuen fancy, 11c; Lenox fancy, 18c; Methuen Oakland AF, 5½c; Portsmouth, 10½c; Susque-Oakland AF, 5½c; Shetucket F, 12½c; She scket SW, 6½c; Shetucket F, 12½c; She scket SW, 6½c; Shetucket F,

Straight grades, \$3.75@4; fancy grades, \$4@4.50; patent flour, \$4.71 %5; low grades, \$2.75@3.

character of some of the current traffic returns. The initial declines were fractional and after a brief interval the market railied all along the line. The dealings, however, were mainly professional. The speculation worked toward a lower level generally in the late session under the influence of realizing orders by the announcement of further gold import orders amounting to \$3,972,000 and bringing the grand total engagements up to \$24,020,000. Illinois Steel was again decidedly erratic. The closing was heavy with slight losses in most instances.

Bonds developed pronounced strength on increased dealings with some of the less prominent issues figuring for gains of 20 20 20 c. The sales were \$1,138,000. State

Lemons—Messina, choice, Mg4.50 per box; fancy lemons, \$4.50g5.

Coffee—Good, 17@18c; prime, 18@20c; strictly prime, 20@22c; fancy green and yellow, 22@22c; Java, 25@32c. Roasted—Old government Java, 32½@33c; golden Rio, 24c; Bourbon Santos, 24c; Gilded Santos, 24c; prime Santos, 23c; package coffees 18.38c. coffees, 18.38c.

Flour Sacks (paper)—Plain, 1-32 brl, per 1.000, \$3.50; 1-16 brl, \$5; \( \frac{1}{2} \)-brl, \$8; \( \frac{1}{2} \)-brl, \$8; \( \frac{1}{2} \)-brl, \$8; \( \frac{1}{2} \)-brl, \$16; \( \frac{1}{2} \). No. 2 drab, plain, 1-32 brl, per 1.000, \$4.25; \( \frac{1}{2} \)-16 brl, \$6.50; \( \frac{1}{2} \)-brl, \$10; \( \frac{1}{2} \)-brl, \$20; \( \frac{1}{2} \)-brl, \$1.50; \( \frac{1}{2} \)-brl, \$1.50; \( \frac{1}{2} \)-brl, \$28.70. Extra charge for printing, Salt—In car lots, \$5c; small lots, \$96.95c. Spices—Pepper, 100/18c; alispice, 100/18c; cloves, 150/20c; cassia, 150/15c; nutmegs, 650/15c per lb., Molasses and Syraps—New Orleans molasses, fair to prime, 200/30c; choice, 250/40c; syrups, 150/20c. Woodenware—No. 1 tubs, \$6@6.25; No. 2 tubs, \$5.25@5.50; No. 2 tubs, \$4.25@1.50; Ahoop pails, \$1.40@1.50; 2-hoop pails, \$1.15@1.20; double washbeards, \$2.25@2.75; common washbeards, \$1.25@1.50; clothes pins, 40@50c per box.
Wood Dishes—No. 1, per 1,000, \$2.50; No. 2, \$3; No. 3, \$3.50 No. 5, \$4.50.

Rice—Louisiana, 4@5c; Carelina, \$4.26%,c.
Beans—Choice hand-ricked navy, \$1@1.10 per bu; medium nand-picked, \$1@1.10; limas, Callfornia, 5@5%c per lb.
Shot—\$1.30@1.35 per bag for drop.
Lead\_61&W7c for pressed bars.

Lead-61-67c for pressed bars, Twine-Hemp, 12@18c per lb; wool, 8@19c; flax, 20@30c; paper, 25c; jute, 12@15c; cotton, 16@25c, Iron and Steel.

Bar Iron-1.50@1.60c; horseshoe bar, 2½@2½c; nail rod, 7c; plow slabs, 2½c; American cast steel, 9@11c; tire steel, 2½@3c; spring steel, Leather.

Leather—Oak sole, 22@27c; hemlock sole, 21@ 26c; harness, 23@31c; skirting, 34@41c; single strap, 32@23c; city kip, 60@70c; French kip, 90c@41.20; city calfskin, 90c@41.10; French calfskins, Nails and Horseshoes.

Steel cut nails, \$2.40; wire nails, from store, \$2.30 rates; from mill, \$2.55 rates. Horseshoes, per keg. \$4.50; horse natis, \$4@5 per box. Barb wire, galvanized, \$2.40. Provisions.

Provisions.

Bacon—Clear sides, 40 to 50 lbs average, 5%c; 30 to 40 lbs average, 6c; 20 to 30 lbs average, 5%c; beilies, 25 lbs average, 5%c; 14 to 16 lbs average, 5%c; 10 to 12 lbs average, 6c. Clear backs, 20 to 30 lbs average, 5%c; 10 to 14 lbs average, 6%c; 7 to 9 lbs average, 6%c; 7 to 9 lbs average, 6%c; 7 to 15 lbs average, 10%c; 15 lbs average, 10%c; 12½ lbs average, 11%c; 10 lbs average, 11%c; 21 lfrst erage, 4%c; Clear backs, 20 to 30 lbs average, 5%c; 10 to 14 lbs average, 6%c; 7 to 9 lbs average, 4%c; 10 to 14 lbs average, 6%c; 7 to 9 lbs average, 4%c; Sy-sait Meats-Clear sides, about 50 to 60 lbs age, 5%c, 35 to 45 lbs average, 5%c, 20 to 39 average, 5%c. Clear bellies, 25 to 35 lbs average, 4%c. Clear backs, 12 to 16 lbs average, 5%c: 20 to 30 lbs average, 5%c. Bre kfast Bacon-Clear drsts, 12c; seconds, 9c. Lard-Kettle rendered, in tlerces, 5%c; pure ird, 5%c. Shoulders-English cured, 16 lbs average, 6%c;

10 to 12 lbs average, 65c.
Pickled Pork-Bean pork, clear, per bri, 200 lbs, \$11; rump pork, \$8.50. Produce, Fruits and Vegetables. Apples-Price ranging with quality, \$1@1.50 per Bananas-Per bunch, No. 1, \$1.50@1.75; No. 2,

Celery-15@25c. Cabbage-35@55c per brl. Cheese-New York full cream, 10@12c; skims, Grapes-7-lb baskets, 10c; 2-bu stands, \$1. Grapes-Messina, choice, \$3.50 per box; fancy Onions-\$1.50 per brl.

Watermelons-\$10@15 per hundred. Peaches-50c@\$1 per bu, according to quality; Michigan peaches, \$1.25 per bu. Cantelopes—256.30 per crate; 75c@31 per bri. Red Plums—31.50 per stand; Lombard Michigan dums, \$1.25 per bu, Pears—50c@\$1 per bu, Sweet Pointoes—\$1,75@2 per bri. Damson Plums \$4 per stand.

Seeds. Trade on the wholesale streets yesterday was test active. Dry goods houses and grocers had a fairly busy day. The dry goods houses are offering large and very fine stocks to select from. All stable groceries rule firm and steady. Provisions are moving fairly well, and the range of prices easy. Poultry eggs and butter are all first primes and the fairly stable grass. 24 lbs, \$1.3521.56.

Tinners' Supplies.

Window Glass. Price per box of 50 square feet. Discount, 9 and 10. \$x8 to 10x15-Single: AA, \$7; A, \$6.50; B, \$6.25; C, \$6. Double: AA, \$9.50; A, \$8.50; B, \$8.25; 11x14 and 12x18 to 16x24-Single: AA, \$8; A, \$7.25; B, \$7. Double: AA, \$10.75; A, \$9.25; B, 3..25; B, \$7. Double: AA, \$10.75; A, \$9.25; B, \$9.50; 18x22 and 20x20 to 20x20—Single: AA, \$10.50; A, \$2.50; B, \$2. Double: AA, \$14; A, \$12.75; B, \$12. 15x26 to 24x30—Single: AA, \$11.50; A, \$10.50; B, \$9.25. Double: AA, \$15.25; A, \$13.75; B, \$12.25, 26x23 to 24x36—Single: AA, \$12.75; B, \$12.25, 26x23 to 24x36—Single: AA, \$12.76; B, \$12.25, 26x34, 25x32 and 30x30 to 26x44—Single: AA, \$12.75; A, \$13.50; B, \$14. 25x32 and 30x30 to 26x44—Single: AA, \$12.75; A, \$13.50; B, \$14. 25x35 to 20x30—Single: AA, \$15.50; A, \$13.50; B, \$12.25, Double: AA, \$19.75; A, \$13.50; B, \$14. 25x35 to 20x36—Single: AA, \$15.50; A, \$14.75; B, \$12.25; Double: AA, \$21.50; A, \$19.75; B, \$16.50, 34x58 to 34x50—Single: AA, \$15.50; A, \$16.75; B, \$14.50, Double: AA, \$22.75; A, \$21.25; B, \$20. 26x60 to \$20x66—Single: AA, \$15. A, \$15.75; B, \$14.50, Double: AA, \$22.75; A, \$21.25; B, \$20. 26x60 to \$20x66—Single: AA, \$15. A, \$15.75; B, \$14.50, Double: AA, \$22.75; A, \$21.25; B, \$20. 26x60 to \$20x66—Single: AA, \$15. A, \$15.75; B, \$14.50, Double: AA, \$22.75; A, \$21.25; B, \$20. 26x60 to \$20x66—Single: AA, \$15. A, \$15.75; B, \$14.50, Double: AA, \$22.75; A, \$21.25; B, \$20. 26x60 to \$20x66—Single: AA, \$15. A, \$15.75; B, \$14.50, Double: AA, \$25.50; A, \$23; B, \$22.

A Negro Silverite. Bradford-Torrey, in the Atlantic, At the end of the drive I handed the driver a dollar bill, one of Uncle Sam's hand-somest, as it happened, fresh from the bank. He looked at it dubiously, fumbled it a moment and passed it back. "Say, boss." he said, "can't you give me a silver dollar? It might rain." In a land of thunder showers and thin ciothing, he meant to say, what we need is an insoluble currency. That, as such things go, was a pretty substantial argument for "free silver," or so it seemed to me; and I spoke of it accordingly, a week or two afterward, to an advocate of the "white metal." He was impressed by it just as I had been, and begged me to make use of the argument when got back home; as I now do, with all

# FROST IN NORTHWEST

GAVE STRENGTH TO WHEAT, WHICH CLOSED AT 1C ADVANCE.

All Grain Firmer in Sympathy, but Weakness in Provisions Caused Decline.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3 .- Firm cables and frosts in the Northwest were the sustaining strength of wheat to-day. They were influential in advancing that market to a Eggs firm; fresh, 111/20 point Ic above yesterday's close. Corn and oats participated in the firm feeling and closed 1/3c higher each. Provisions, on the Cheese unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.—Butter firm; good demand. Fancy creamery, 151/2017c. Eggs steady. Fresh near-by, 151/2c; fresh Western, 154/151/2c. Cheese unchanged. contrary, declined and closed .05@.10c lower. Traders in wheat thought they saw at the opening reasons for higher prices and a few bought a little, paying from 4c to %c over yesterday's closing price for it, the | Speiter dull: domestic, 3.65@3.75 figures for December varying from 584c to 581/2c. Reasons for the opening strength were manifold, firm cables in the face of the decline here yesterday being perhaps all around, and particularly for all classes of the principal one. This was supplemented by comparatively light Northwest receipts | and no sellers of 381/2-inch cloths at 31/3c. and by frost in the Northwest, where it was said a good deal of wheat in the Red river valley was still uncut. More frost was predicted for to-night also and the price of December climbed slowly but steadily upward, bringing 59%c about 12 o'clock. Minneapolis and Duluth receipts were 557 cars, against 971 cars on the corresponding day of the year before. An advance of %d at Liverpool over the opening prices was taken to be on account of the Russian crop damage, although Antwerp and Paris each quoted the price of wheat somewhat lower than they did yesterday. Atlantic port clearances of wheat and flour were equivalent to about 585,000 bushels and it was rumored that bids for cash wheat from the United Kingdom had been advanced a half cent both of these items contributing to the strength, caused the rise to 59½c. The closing price for Decemer was 59/459%c Corn was a shade better. The prediction of frost to-night was a strengthening factor and the market also sympathized

somewhat with the advance in wheat, There was less selling pressure and more covering by shorts. May opened un-changed at 25%c, sold up to 25c, eased off and closed steady at 24%c. Oats were quiet, but firmer, getting their strength largely from the better tone in wheat and corn. May opened a shade higher at 18%/018% and sold to 19c. During the last hour more interest was manifested. Prices held fairly well, December

losing steady at 18%@19c Provisions showed independence of the grain markets, for while the latter were advancing provisions were falling. The steady increase in the packing of the West was rather a weakening feature. Packers were inclined to sell, but the demand was limited. January pork closed 10c lower at January lard .05c lower at 3.67½@ January ribs, .07½c lower at 3.37½c. imated receipts Friday—Wheat, 235 Estimated cars; corn, 650 cars; oats, 400 cars; hogs,

Leading futures ranged as follows: Opèn- High- Low- Clos-ing. est, est. ing. ing. Wheat-Sept ..... 55% 56% 58% 59% 63 63% 20% 20% 55% 56% 58% 50% 52% 63% 20% 20% 21 217/8 Pork-Sept \$5.7212 \$5.75 \$5.65

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour unchanged. No. 2 spring wheat, 561-657c; No. 2 red, 664-6524c. No. 2 corn, 205-c; No. 2 yellow corn, 214-c. No. 2 white oats, 154-c; No. 3 white, 194-66-94-c. No. 3 rye, 244-69-244-c. No. 3 barley, 23-62-6; No. 4, 20c. No. 1 flaxseed, 644-c. Prime timothy seed, \$2.50-62.55. Mess pork, per brl. \$5.65-65.75. timothy seed, \$2.50@2.55. Mess pork, per brl, \$5.65 @5.75. Lard, per pound, 3.30c. Short-rib sides, ioose, 3.15@3.25c. Dry-satted shoulders, boxed, 3%@4c. Short-clear sides, boxed, 3%@3%c. Whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gal, \$1.18. Receipts—Flour, 9.000 brls; wheat, 117.000 bu; corn, 260.000 bu; oats, 422.000 bu; rye, 12.000 bu; barley, 24.000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 8.000 brls; wheat, 9.000 bu; corn, 197.000 bu; oats, 233,000 bu; barley, 48.000 bu. barley, 48,000 bu.

### AT NEW YORK.

Ruling Prices in Produce at the Seaboard's Commercial Metropolis. NEW YORK, Sept. 3.-Flour-Receipts, 13,800 brls; exports, 24,400 brls. Market firmer. Rye flour steadler. Corn meal dull.

p. 90c@ Rye steady. Barley dull. Wheat-Receipts, 17,100 bu; exports, 178,784 bu. Spots firmer; No. 2 red, afloat, 64%c. Options stronger on foreign buying and better cable news, ruling firm all day on active covering, cash demand, big clearances and lighter spring wheat receipts: closed ic net higher. September closed at 62%c; December, 651%@66c, closed at 66c. Corn-Receipts, 83,100 bu; exports, 36,774 bu. Spots firm; No. 2, 26c. Options quiet, but stronger on frost reports, moderate receipts and in sympathy with wheat, closing 160% net higher. Spots closed at 26c; December, 27% 28c, closed at 27%c. Oats—Receipts, 45,500 bu; exports, 21,055 bu Spots steady; No. 2, 19%c. Options dull, but nominally higher with corn, closing at %@4c advance. September closed at 194c. Hay quiet. Hops dull. Hides steady. Leather steady. Wool quiet. Beef steady. Cut meats firm. Lard easy; Western steam, 2.70c; refined steady. Tal-

> Cotton seed oil steady Coffee-Options opened barely steady at 5@10 points decline, ruled moderately active but generally weak under unfavorable cablut generally weak under unfavorable ca-bles. Closed barely steady at 15@20 points net decline. Spot coffee—Rio weak: No. 7, 10%c; jobbing lots, 10%c. Mild dull; Cor-dova, 15@16%c. Rio—Flat; No. 7, 10c. Ex-change, 8 15-16d. Receipts, 16,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 9,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 6,000 bags. Total ware-house deliveries from the United States, 13,400 bags, including 12,847 bags from New York: New York stock to-day 262 732 bags. York; New York stock to-day, 262,773 bags; United States stock, 279,873 bags; affoat for the United States, 240,000 bags; total visible for the United States, 519,873 bags, against 530,976 bags last year. Sugar quiet; refined steady.

### TRADE IN GENERAL.

Quotations at St. Louis, Baltimore,

Cincinnati and Other Places. ST. LOUIS, Sept. 3.—Flour steady. Wheat higher. No. 2 red. cash elevator, 58%c; track, 58%c; No. 2 hard, 52n; September, 58%c; December, 61%%61%c. Corn firm. No. 2, cash, 18%c; September, 18%c; December, 20%c; May, 22%c. Oats higher. No. 2, cash, 16%c bid; September, 16%c bid; May, 19%c. Rye, 28c. Barley firm. Corn meal steady at \$1.30. Bran firm. Flaxseed higher at 62c. Timothy seed steady. Whisky unchanged. Haw firm. Butter steady. Eggs firm at 5%c. Just think of it! A town hitherto unknown Hay firm. Butter steady. Eggs firm at 94c. Cotton ties and bagging unchanged. Pork steady; standard mess, \$5.874.266.374. Lard firm; prime steam, 3.174c; choice, 3.25c. Bacon unchanged. Dry-salt meats unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 35.600 bris; wheat, 79.000 bu; corn, 86,000 bu; oats, 32,000 bu, Shipments—Flour, 12,000 bris, wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 33,000 bu; oats, 12,000 bu. BALTIMORE, Sept. 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Receipts, 17.132 bris; exports, 13.822 bris. Wheat firmer. Spot and month, 614.061&c. December, 644.061&c. steamer No. 2 red. 564.065&c. Receipts, 31.733 bu; exports none; Southquiet and unsteady. No. 2 near-by, 26237c; Western, 374c. Receipts, 16,253 bu; exports none. Hay steady. Grain freights firm, active and un-changed. Sugar steady and unchanged. Butter steady and quiet. Eggs firm. Cheese firm and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 2.—Flour quiet. Wheat easy. No. 2 red, 60c. Receipts, 4,300; shipments, 4,500. Corn duil. No. 2 mixed, 24c. Oats quiet. No. 2 mixed, 164c. Rye quiet. No. 2, 204gc. Lard nominal at 2.25c. Bulk meats steady at 3,274gc. Bacon firm at 4,50c. Whisky duil; sales of 458 bris at \$1.18. Butter easy. Sugar easy. Eggs firmer and higher at 11c. Cheese quiet. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 2.—Wheat—Spot quiet; demand poor. No. 2 red winter, stocks exhausted; No. 2 red spring, 5s ½d; No. 1 California, 5s 5d.

Cotton. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 3.—Cotton—Spot moderate demand, prices higher. American middling fair, 55d. good middling, 643-16d; American middling, 445-16d; low middling, 445-32d; ordinary, 49-32d. The sales of the day were 8,000 bales, of which 200 bales were for speculation and export, and included 5,200 bales American. Receipts, 4,200 bales, all American,

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—Cotton quiet. Middling, 71-c. Net receipts none; gross, 533 bales; for-warded, 8 bales; sales, 219 bales, all spinners; stock, 68,999 bales. NEW OBLEANS, Sept. 3.—Cotton firm. Mid-dling, Tike: low middling, 7-11-16c; good ordinary, 7-1-16c. Net receipts, 2,378 bales; gross, 2,429 bales; sales, 4,890 bales; stock, 42,682 bales.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 3.—Rosin firm; strained, \$1.35; good, \$1.40. Spirits of turnen

e stendy

at 21@21%c. Tar quiet at \$1.05. Turpentine quiet; hard, \$1.20; soft, \$1.55; yirgin, \$1.65. OIL CITY. Sept. 3.-Credit balances, \$1.08. Cer tificates opened, highest, lowest, closed at \$1.10. Shipments, 112,699 bris, runs, 91,168 bris. NEW YORK, Sept. 3 .- Petroleum firm and un-

Rosin steady. Spirits of turpentin

CHARLESTON, Sept. 3.—Rosin firm at \$1.25@ 1.30. Spirits of turpentine firm at 21@21½c. SAVANNAH, Sept. 3.—Spirits of turpentine quiet at 22½c. Sales, 367 brls. Rosin firm.

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—Butter—Receipts, 2,756 packages; market steady. Western dairy, 814@1614; Western creamery, 1114@1614c; Elgins, 1614c; factory, 714c. Cheese—Receipts, 6,316 packages; market quiet. Large, 5@814c; small, 6@814c. Eggs—Receipts, 6,355 packages. State and Pennsylvania, 14@16c; Western, 14@15c. CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—On the Produce Exchange o-day the butter market was dull; creameries, o-day the butter market was dull; creameries, @16c; dairies, \$316c. Cheese stendy at 75-26854c.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—Pig iron dull; Southern, \$10.25@12; Northern, \$12. Copper quiet; brokers, 10%c; exchange, 10.50@10.75c. Lead quiet; brokers', 2.50c. Tin barely steady; plates steady. ST. LOUIS, Sept. 3.-Lead and spelter firm.

Dry Goods. NEW YORK, Sept. 3 .- Business has been good and declined, and an active request for odd goods Live Stock.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.-Cattle-Prices ruled steady, with a further rise of 5c in the best cattle. Sales of beef steers were mostly at \$3.75 @7.20. The stocker and feeder trade continued active at \$2.50@3.85. Good fat heifers sell readily at \$3.25@3.75, but medium cows move off slowly at \$2.25@2.75, and canners are dull at \$1.25@2. Texas grass steers sell at \$2.30@3.15, and Western range steers sell largely at \$3.25@3.60, an occasional sale occurring at \$3.90@4.10. Trade in hogs was fairly active once more, prices ruling irregular and closing be lower, except for light and medium. Heavy hogs sold at \$2.50@3.15; medium weights at \$2.80@3.30, and light weights at \$3.15@3.35. Packing hogs sold largely at \$2.75@2.90, and shipping lots at \$3@3.10. The sheep market was thoroughly demoralized and lower. Sales of sheep dragged at \$20,2.25 for the commoner flocks, up to \$500.25 for choice Westerns, and prime native export sheep were largely nominal around \$5.20.3.50. Lambs moved along at \$2.20.3.50.

Receipts-Cattle, 15,666; hogs, 31,000; sheep, ST. LOUIS, Sept. 3 .- Cattle-Receipts, 5,400; shipments, 2,400; market steady to strong. Native shipping steers, \$3,6074.60; two bunches extra heavy steers, running from 1,800 to 2,000 pounds, brought \$4.90; dressed beef and butchers' steers, \$3@4.30; steers under 1,000 pounds, \$2.75@ 2.40; stockers and feeders, \$2.50@2.60; cows and heifers, \$2@3.40; Texas and Indian Territory steers, \$2.30@3.30; cows, \$1.80@2.75. Hogs—Receipts, 5,800; shipments, 2,000; market 5@10c lower, Light, \$2@3.25; mixed, \$2.90@3.20;

Sheep-Receipts, 1,800; shipments, 500; market steady to strong. Native muttons, \$2.50@3.40; a single metal basis, for they could not cirlambs, \$3@4.50; culls, bucks, etc., \$1.35@2.20. LOUISVILLE, Sept. 2.—Cattle market opened slow; prices steady; fair buying. Receipts lib-eral. Calves—Trade brisk; prices steady. Extra shipping, \$464.25; light shipping, \$3.6063.85; best butchers, \$3.4662.65.

Hogs-Transactions few; values unsettled. Re-

ceipts liberal. Choice packing and butchers, \$2.85@2.90; fair to good packing, \$3.10@2.20; roughs, \$2.25@2.50. Sheep and Lambs—Market demoralized, and 25c lower for lambs and 15c for sheep; no buyers. Receipts liberal. Good to extra shipping, \$2.40@ 2.50; fair to good, \$2@2.25; common to medium KANSAS CITY, Sept. 3 .- Cattle-Receipts, 8.000; shipments, 5.400; best grades steady; others weak to 10c lower. Texas steers, \$202.75; Texas cows, \$1.506.2.65; beef steers, \$2.506.4.75; native cows, \$1.61.30; stockers and feeders, \$2.606.2.70; bulls, \$1.6562.60.

Hogs-Receipts, 7,000; shipments, 2,000; market weak and 5c lower. Bulk of sales, \$2.85@3; heavies, \$2.85@2.90; packers, \$2.80@3; mixed, \$2.85 @3.05; lights, \$2.85@3.10; Yorkers, \$3.05@3.10; pigs, NEW YORK, Sept. 3.-Beeves-Receipts, 524; no trading. European cables quote American steers at 10c, all dressed weight; refrigerate; beef at 812@914c; sheep at 9@10c, dressed weight.

Calves-Receipts, 414; yeals lower; others steady

Veals, \$4@4.75; grassers and buttermilks, \$3@3.75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 5,721; market dull and lower. Sheep, \$2.25@3.15; lambs, \$3.25@4.50. Hogs-Receipts, 1,775. Market lower at \$3.40@ CINCINNATL Sept. 3 .- Hogs active at \$2.50@ 3.45. Receipts, 3.200; shipments, 1.200. Cattle stronger at \$2.7504.50. Receipts, 1,000; Sheep dull at \$1.50@3.25. Receipts, 1,100; ship-ments, 1,300. Lambs dull and lower at \$2.25@4.25. EAST LIBERTY, Sept. 3.—Cattle steady. Prime, \$1.50@4.65; common, \$2@3.50; bulls, stags and cows, \$2@3.50.

Hogs steady. Prime light, \$3.50@3.65; medium, \$3.45@3.50; heavy, \$3.10@3.20; roughs, 2@3.
Sheep-Demand light; prices unchanged. REAL-ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Six Transfers, with a Total Consideration of \$22,435. Instruments filed for record in the recorder's office of Marion county, Indiana, for the twentyfour hours ending at \$ p. m., Sept. 3, 1896, as furnished by Theo. Stein, abstracter of titles, corner of Market and Pennsylvania street, In-

dianapolis. Suite 229, first office floor, The Lemeke. Telephone, 1760: Nellie C. Guss to William B. Reynolds et al., lot 70, in Wiley's subdivision of out-\$1,500 lot 75 in Boswell & Fleming's Grandview 15,000 Mary J. Hamilton to Robert D. Hobbs, lot in Campbell's first addition to May-George S. Silver to Charles Richel and 1,800 Rembard W. Feldkamp to Geo. N. Mann-

... \$22,435 Transfers. 6; consideration.....

to College Corner.....

BRYAN WEAK AT HOME. With Two Candidates of Its Own Nebraska Will Be for McKinley. New York Evening Sun.

part of lot 114, of Butler's addition

Arthur C. Zeimer, city passenger agent of the Burlington route at Lincoln, Neb., the home of W. J. Bryan, the Popocratic nominee for President, brings the news of a great revulsion of feeling in Nebraska and the West. "Why, he won't carry his own ward," Mr. Zeimer said this morning: "The people out in Nebraska like him as a citizen and admire his firmness in his convictions, but he is regarded as a visionary fellow and that it would be unsafe to vest in him any great authority.

"I live in the same ward with him and just across the street, and I can safely say that his own neighbors will not vote for him. He owes whatever political distinc-tion he has so far obtained to his gift of speech. He possesses to a great degree those qualities that give success in rural politics. He can influence an audience with flights of oratory into momentary enthusiasm, but he has never been regarded by Nebraska people as a calm reasoner "He obtained the nomination for Congress in the Lincoln district in the same way that he stampeded the Chicago convention. He was elected because he made a vigorous

Just think of it! A town hitherto unknown as a political center suddenly blossomed out with two presidential candidates. For the information of Easterners I will say that other man is Bentley, the Prohibition standard bearer. There is not much said of him in the heat of this political canvass, but he has just as much chance of carrying

quire him to do.

liam McKinley this year. Mr. Bryan and als wife met him at the mittee on reciprocity, and there is no coln who paid any attention to him. Some | spent. one pointed him out as he passed through crazy man or a grizzly bear.

farmers and ratiroad men of the West has begun to simmer down now that the people have had time to quietly inquire into the | tion? issue of the campaign. Mere Statement of Fact.

gest all-around statesman in America.

Kansas City Journal,

ECONOMIC FALLACIES.

Some Lessons Drawn from Practical Experience with Erroncous Ideas.

> To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: A few years ago, in a Kansas town that was in the zenith of a boom, and when additions were being recorded in a ratio of about sixteen to one building permit, a Jew of no little experience commenced to sell everything he owned in the town and refused to buy anything at any price. When asked why he wanted to sell out and leave, and in answer to their attempt to persuade him differently, he said: "Back in the thirties I saw towns grow so fast in Illinois that it was feared the State would be all city and no land left for farms; in 1856 I saw this same state of affairs in Keokuk, Ia.; in 1872 there was an attempt to plat all the farms that joined Indianapolis, Ind., and, after seeing the result in all that has gone before, and going down with it, I have learned that this boom will result the same, but I will not go down with it this time. It is as you say; times are different and so is the location, but the result will, not be different." A few months later it was seen that the result did not differ. And let every voter in this Nation remember that there is not a single proposition claimed or disputed in this campaign on the money question that has not been tried, its force tested, and a full account of the result recorded in the history of this country. To enact a free coinage law in accordance with the Bryan policy will place us in a position that we were in from April 2, 1792, to Feb. 21, 1853, so far as the law is concerned, except the difference in the ratio prior to 1834.

> Now no one need be in doubt whether the Bryan policy would produce bimetallism. Our Congress made a diligent and laborious effort to keep the two metals in circulation under the same laws that Bryan proposes for sixty years, and found that as the market value of the metals changed, and one dollar of one metal became more valuable than one of the other metal, the more valuable dollar was melted or exported, and the coins of that metal ceased to circulate. But all of this sixty years the value of the metals changed so little that the ratio of value between the metals was between 15 to 1 and 16 to 1. Yet, little as the value of the metals changed, it changed enough to keep us on culate together. If \$1 in sliver was worth I cent more than \$1 in gold the silver dollar was no longer in circulation, but sold as bullion. These facts are as history records them; the experience of the Nation, and not political campaign assertions to

> get votes. Can we expect the unlimited coinage of both metals, when there is nearly 50 cents difference in the market value of the doilars, to produce bimetallism, when sixty years of history learns us that a difference of one cent in the value of the dollars will keep the more valuable dollar out of circulation? Are we too ignorant to learn by experience? But can it be said consistently that to enact the Bryan policy would be an experiment? After trying a through the committee that reported act of 1853, has declared that the plan will not produce the desired result, can we excuse ourselves for re-enacting the plan by calling it an experiment? A man who would say it would relieve the business de-pression to revive the law and coin trade dollars would be called a fool. We car only tell what will be by what has passed and how can we hope that the dollar coined under the Bryan policy will not be far worse than the trade dollar? However, if the experience that we have

> had in coining both metals free and un-limited in our own country has not convinced the voter that the result will be to send us to a single silver circulation, we have a half century of experience, in which nearly every country of Europe tried the same thing with the same result trials by our own government, and also by nearly all Europe, to control the price of silver legislation, have shown us that it is no more within the power of Congress to control the value of this metal than to control the storms of the sea. If the child of government burns its hand by touching the fire for sixty years, will it be so foolish as to seek another blister?

To sum it all up, for half a century all the commercial powers in the world, working under the Bryan policy, could not make silver bullion or coin worth a single cent more or less, per ounce, than the market value, though all their legislative force was exerted to accomplish this; now Mr. Bryan tells us that this same policy will not only raise the value of silver from 67 cents to \$1.29 per ounce, but that it will maintain this price unchangable at \$1.29 per ounce. Do you believe him? Again, every voter should remember that in 1819 our history records the details of panic and business depression very much like the one we have just seen that commenced in 1886. A few years prior to this in the British Parliament, Lord Brougham

said: "It is well worth while to incur a loss upon the first importation, in order, by the glut, to stifle in the cradle those rising manufactures in the United States which the war has forced into existence contrary to the natural course of things." Do not forget that Henry Clay assigned inadequate protection to our industries as the cause of the great financial panic of 1819. Remember that in 1837 our history informs us that another great financial panic swept the country, and that one of the two causes assigned for this panic was the re-peal of the protective tariff law. With no immediate relief the depression only grew worse, and in 1839 there was another and a complete collapse, and as in 1842 our treas-ury was on the verge of bankruptcy a pro-tective tariff law was looked upon as our tective tariff law was looked upon as our only salvation by Congress, and was enacted. This should also be remembered, that during the last days of Pierce's administration a bill was passed (being in the spring of 1857) reducing the import duties, and that during the fall of that year the great panic of 1857 fell upon the whole Nation. For each of these great financial disturbances we have the repeal of (and the threat to appeal, to which was added the power), the McKinley tariff bill and the panic of 1893. It is but fair to say that each of the pan-

ics had other reasons assigned as their cause, but the repeal of the tariff law was always one of the greatest reasons assigned. This reason was given because evfered and labor was discharged and for-eign goods flooded our markets, where goods made by our laborers had formerly been consumed. We were paying labor in foreign countries, and our own labor was idle. Our own labor, being unemployed had no meney to buy agricultural prod ucts, and hence the depression fell on every one in the Nation. This reason was easily seen, and each time Congress re turned to a protective act and business re-turned to new vigor. Remember that this is a nation that produces more than it consumes; that we have no trouble measu ing the quantity nor the quality nor the England is twelve inches, and if a New York millionaire likes a porterhouse steak, it makes us no richer or poorer to meas-ure distance with a foot twelve inches long, nor should we try to charge our appetite for porterhouse steak. What a man or a nation with an over-

stock of goods wants is markets. That is "The demonstration in honor of Mr. Bry- the only way to sell what we produce, and an was purely nonpartisan. It was an ex-pression of sympathy and congratulations tal will not produce; it would be foolish to ern. 60062c. Corn firmer. Spot and month, 25%6 of the citizens to their neighbor, who was 25%6 November and December, new and old, 25%6262c; steamer mixed, 21%621%c. Receipts, 12,485 bu; exports, 161,357 bu; Southern white and yellow, 26%62c. Oats easy. No. 2 white mixed, yellow, 26%62c. Oats easy. No. 2 white mixed, yellow, 26%62c. Corn firmer. Spot and month, 25%6 of the citizens to their neighbor, who was both honest and popular. There were no banners expressing any political sentiment or preference displayed. The Mayor of the tariff law we can recover that market. 2214.422c. Receipts, 10,436 bu; exports none. Rye demonstration, as his position would re-quiet and unsteady. No. 2 near-by, 36437c; ouire him to do. that their repeal lost us. The man who The sentiment of Nebraska was well ex- will look over the report of the ways and pressed the other day by Secretary Mor-ton when he said: 'I very much fear that dence of the hundreds of men in every Bryan will be elected President of the United States. Appreciating this the sound-money Democrats will vote for Wiltance uses all its power as a nation to pro-What is hurting Bryan more than any- mote its foreign trade, are we not stupid thing else are his relations with such men as Altgeld. Out in Nebraska, and I may why we should not be able to sell flour to say all through the West. Altgeld is reall Europe? Do you know that on account arded as an ordinary Anarchist. He was of unfavorable legislation we can enter but in Lincoln the other day, but no one would two countres of all Europe on an equality have known it if the papers had not said | with other nations? Let every farmer read Something about his arrival the next day, the report of the ways and means com-They were the only persons in Lin- of them that will regret the time he has

Remember that the first qualification for the streets, and persons ran to the doors to any vocation in life is a knowledge of what stare at him. They were impelled by that has been done in the past by those that curiosity that prompts a man to look at a followed that vocation. No man can succreazy man or a grizzly bear. followed that vocation. No man can succeed as a lawyer, doctor, farmer, mana-"The enthusiasm that immediately followed the nomination of Bryan among the unless he knows and in the main follows the fixed rules of his vocation in the past Will you say that a statesman is an excep-There is no more reason to follow on all the farms in January instead of the spring months. It is no disparagement to anybody else to say that Benjamin Harrison is the bigTHE JOURNAL

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be "too good" is to say you earn too much you food is too good, your clothes are too good, and the air you breathe is too purethat the egg you eat is too good. If the ward heeler says: "I will give you \$5 for you vote." It is an insult. Is it less for a candidate to insinuate "Vote for me and I will let you rob the one you owe out of fifty cents on every dollar?" . You would not employ a man who hated You would not work for a man who hated you. Labor to produce must employ capital, and capital can earn nothing ex-cept it can employ labor. The man that condemns one hurts the other. The Roman Senate three hundred years before Chris weighed this queston and said: "Labor is the hand; capital is the stomach; one feed The man that incites one against the other is the enemy of all

McKinley's Letter.

Boston Transcript. A great part of Mr. McKinley's letter is devoted to advocating the doctrine of protection. On that subject he says what was to be expected of him nor no we think that he will lose any support by his frank avow-al of his position. He does not apologize nor equivocate, but stands boldly on the form which he has made his own. Nothing ess was to be expected of him, and nothing more could be said than what he says. Peo-ple like a man who, like Martin Luther, "can be no other." His protectionism may win him friends; it is so natural in him it can make no enemies, except among those who want an excuse for salving their conscience in voting for Bryan. On all the planks of the Republican platform Mr. McKinley says something and generally expresses himself well. Particularly acceptable are his words of support and encouragement for civil

the Bryan policy (and all the precedents vice reform, of which he was one of the against it) than to plant corn in Indiana earliest friends. earliest friends. Taken as a whole, Mr. McKinley never stood higher in the estimation of his coun-Remember, also, that our money is like what we eat, wear and the air we breathe: acceptance. He deserves to triumph, and if it is good for one it is good for all; all we doubt not that this will be the verdict have to take it and to use it. To say it can ' of the people registered at the polls.

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